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# Transboundary MSP in the Black- Sea region

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MSP as a tool for the implementation of ICZM  
Protocol in the Mediterranean

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IRYNA MAKARENKO, BLACK SEA  
COMMISSION, Zagreb, 9/10 April 2019

# Bucharest Convention (1)



# Bucharest Convention (2)



- ▶ Bucharest Convention was elaborated 28 years ago, latest version of Black Sea Strategic Action Plan (BS SAP) is dated 2009, some new challenges as **climate change, marine litter, marine noise, green economy, MSFD requirements (definition of GES), as well as MSP concept** etc. were not reflected;
- Work to incorporate these considerations in the documents of the Bucharest Convention is undergoing (**text of Convention, BS SAP, monitoring program BSIMAP 2017-2022** etc.);
- Relevant chapters of **Black Sea State of Environment (SoE)** report and **report on implementation of BS SAP (SAPIR)** include socio-economic aspects and new challenges;
- 30 datasets contribute to the indicators relevant to MSFD which are hosted by BSC and **Regional Activity Centre for Pollution Monitoring and Assessment (PMA RAC) in Odessa (Ukraine)**, at the same time its **activities shall be sustained**.

# Progress and challenges (1)



- **Short format of reporting** was elaborated and **adopted, including for ICZM** (based on indicators agreed by consensus (E-TRIX, BEAST, H-Shannon 95 (biomass), Landings per unit of effort etc., compatible with MSFD, GFCM, ACCOBAMS and global approach to indicators (UNEP) and SDGs);
- Black Sea Integrated **Monitoring and Assessment Program** - BSIMAP for years 2017-2022 (drafted within EU MSFD Project, main approaches are harmonized, definition of GES and descriptors, reporting format to ICPDR, data-bases for harmonization, priority studies) **was adopted in October, 2016;**
- First Report on the Implementation of the (amended) BS SAP (2009) – **SAPIR and “State of the Black Sea Environment” Report – SoE are being finalized.**

# Progress (2)



- Work on incorporation of deliverables of **relevant projects** (EMBLAS, DEVOTES, PERSEUS, IRIS-SES, EMODNET, Baltic2Black, MSFD, MISIS etc.);
- Signature of the **MoU between UNEP/MAP** and BSC PS, work on Marine Litter, plan to cover ICZM as well;
- The Commission **adopted the Guideline on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Black Sea.**

# Progress and challenges (3)



- **Indicators for short reporting:**
- During the 31<sup>st</sup> BSC Regular meeting the BSC adopted the **6 tables** reflecting the **indicators for annual reporting to the Black Sea Commission**, elaborated and agreed by the members of the all six Advisory Groups (AG) of the Black Sea Commission during their regular meetings in 2015.
- The data is **based on existing AG annual reporting formats**, and also takes into account the **new environmental challenges and legislation**, as well as approaches introduced by relevant global and regional organizations (i.e. provisions of EU MSFD; GFCM; ACCOBAMS etc.).

# State of the coast

	<b>Indicators</b>
1	<b>Population and geography</b>
2	<b>Biodiversity</b>
3	<b>Water and waste water</b>
4	<b>Solid Waste Management</b>
5	<b>Coastal erosion</b>
6	<b>Economy</b>
7	<b>Tourism</b>
8	<b>Energy</b>
9	<b>Agriculture</b>
10	<b>Industry</b>
11	<b>Transport</b>
12	<b>Climate</b>

# Progress and challenges (4)



## BSIMAP 2017-2022

Annex 2

### Relevant data-bases for possible future harmonization with BSIS

**GMES** - Global Monitoring for Environment and Security

**GEOSS** - Global Earth Observation System of Systems

**Eionet** - Partnership network of the European Environment Agency (EEA)

**WISE** - Comprehensive and shared European data and information management system which supports MSFD

**GOOS** - Global Ocean Observing System (Black Sea)

**EmodNET** - European Marine Observation and Data Network (Project of EC DG MARE)

**IODE** - International Oceanographic Data and Information Exchange

The other relevant databases should be inventoried and linked to BSIS as appropriate.



# **22 ICZM AG Meeting**

## **19-20<sup>th</sup> April, 2018**

1. The members of ICZM AG considered the ICZM component of the Black Sea Monitoring and Assessment Program (BSIMAP) for 2017-2022 and amended the ICZM reporting format;
2. The members of ICZM AG presented the information on progress and changes in ICZM and state of the coast occurred in previous period (since August, 2017);
3. The ICZM AG agreed to update the ICZM Stock Taking reports using the online survey tool by 1st August, 2018 (links to be circulated after the meeting) and to publish it online;
5. The ICZM AG agreed to update ICZM Progress Markers and to discuss it during next ICZM AG meeting;
6. The ICZM AG appreciated the presentation by Mr. Marko Prem (PAP/RAC) regarding the relevant IMAP and ICZM activities of the UNEP/MAP (Barcelona Convention) and agreed to consider the possibility to elaborate joint activities under the MoU with UNEP/MAP;
7. The group asked the BSC PS to contact the European Space Agency (ESA) regarding the possibility to cooperate on the information and data-sharing;
8. The group agreed to cooperate in the elaboration and promotion of the joint project to be funded under CBC Programme and other relevant calls of proposals;
9. The group agreed to jointly prepare a paper on experience with ICZM progress markers for submission to reputable journal. NFP from GE suggested to provide the initial draft.

# Legislation

## ❖ Bulgaria:

- *The Bulgarian Law for Spatial Planning of the Black Sea Coast*
- *The Bulgarian Law of Spatial Planning*
- *Water Act* (an equivalent of the *EU Water Framework Directive*). The River Basin is the basic unit for integrated water management

## ❖ Georgia:

- ICZM legislation prepared but not under formal consultation

## ❖ Romania:

- Governmental Emergency Ordinance No. 202/2002;
- Government Decision No.1015/2004 (National Committee of the Coastal Zone);
- Government Decision No.749/2004;
- Government Decision No.546/2004;
- Governmental Emergency Ordinance No. 19/2006;
- Governmental Emergency Ordinance No. 18/2016 (Maritime Spatial Planning).

# Legislation

## ❖ Russia:

- There are no special legal acts that regulate the management of the coastal zone in Russia
- Common intersectoral coordinating mechanism is established for all territories within the Urban Planning Code of the Russian Federation, 2004

## ❖ Turkey:

- Zoning Law No 3194, 1985
- Coastal Law No 3621, 1990
- Statutory decree No 644, 2011
- Regulation of Making Spatial Plans , 2014

## ❖ Ukraine:

- Law of Ukraine “On implementation of integrated approaches in water resources management according to basin principle”, 2016

# ICZM mechanism

## ❖ Bulgaria:

- River Basin Management Plan 2016-2021
- Flood Risk Management Plan for the Black Sea Basin 2016-2021
- Marine Spatial Plan (currently being developed jointly by Bulgaria and Romania, in accordance with the EU Marine Spatial Planning Directive)

## ❖ Romania:

- setting up the functional zones, delineation of the interdiction zone;
- establishing the National integrated system for surveillance and control in CZ;
- implementation of Integrated Maritime Spatial Planning;
- elaboration through a common initiative: Urban local regulations; Spatial Plan for coastal zone; Local Urban Plans for the cities located in the coastal zone;

## ❖ Russia

- Spatial Plans for coastal cities;

## ❖ Turkey

- Integrated Coastal Zone Plans;

## ❖ Ukraine

- Planning (Spatial, Sectoral, Contingency Planning, Local and Regional Programs, 9 River Basin Management Plans etc.)
- Impact assessment (EIA, new SEA)
- Cooperation (Transboundary, Intersectoral Cooperation, Public Participation...)

# Turkey: Integrated Coastal Zone Plans and Planning Hierarchy

Plans Orienting Land-Use and Construction



Spatial Strategy Plans

Territorial Plans

Development Plans

*Integrated Coastal Zone Plans*

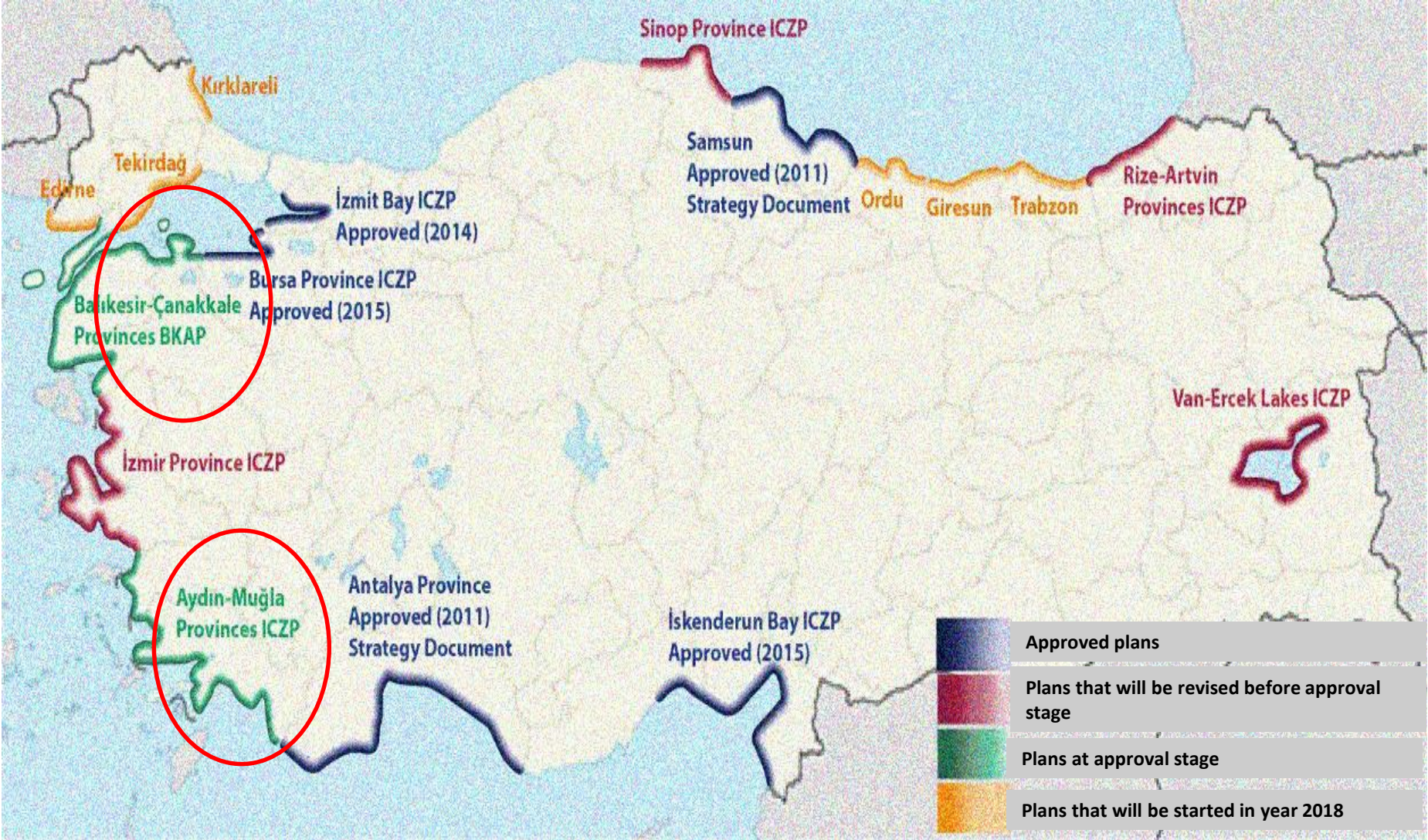
Thematic/Sectoral Plans and Strategy Documents



- Regional Plans
- Turkey Tourism Strategy and Action Plan
- Transportation Master Plan
- Shipyards Master Plan
- Fishing Coastal Building Status and Needs Analysis Report
- Tourism Coastal Building Master Plan
- Province Tourism Master Plan...



# Integrated Coastal Zone Planning In Turkey





2016: 09-07	COUNTRY	REGION (BLACK Sea)	YEAR	1993	1996	2002	2009	2016	
	PHASE	ACTION	#	INTERNATIONAL					
Annual Operational BSC Reporting Date:	I. Aspects of coastal planning & management are in place	Decisions about planning and managing the coast are governed by general legal instruments.	01						
		Sectoral stakeholders meet on an ad hoc basis to discuss specific coastal and marine issues.	02						
		There are spatial development plans which include the coastal zone but do not treat it as a distinct and separate entity.	03						
		Aspects of the coastal zone, including marine areas, are regularly monitored.	04						
		Planning on the coast includes the statutory protection of natural areas.	05						
2008: 04-08	II. A framework exists for taking ICZM forward	Existing instruments are being adapted and combined to deal with coastal planning and management issues.	06						
		Adequate funding is usually available for undertaking actions on the coast.	07		+1	2	+3	4	
		A stocktake of the coast (identifying who does what, where and how) has been carried out.	08		+5			+6	
		There is a formal mechanism whereby stakeholders meet regularly to discuss a range of coastal and marine issues.	09				+7	+Z	8
		Ad hoc actions on the coast are being carried out that include recognisable elements of ICZM.	10				+9	10	
		A sustainable development strategy which includes specific references to coasts and seas is in place.	11						
		Guidelines have been produced by national, regional or local governments advising planning authorities on appropriate uses of CZ.	12				+11	+12	
Downgrade	III. Most aspects of an ICZM approach to planning and managing the coast are in place and functioning reasonably well	All relevant parties concerned in the ICZM decision-making process have been identified and are involved.	13						
		A report on the State of the Coast has been written with the intention of repeating the exercise every five or ten years.	14						
		There is a statutory coastal zone management plan.	15						
		Strategic Environmental Assessments are used commonly to examine policies, strategies and plans for the coastal zone.	16						
		A non-statutory coastal zone management strategy has been drawn up and an action plan is being implemented.	17			+13	+14	-15	
		There are open channels of communication between those responsible for the coast at all levels of government.	18						
		Each administrative level has at least one member of staff whose sole responsibility is ICZM.	19		+16				
		Statutory development plans span the interface between land and sea.	20						
		Spatial planning of sea areas is required by law.	21					+17	
		A properly staffed and properly funded partnership of coastal and marine stakeholders is in place.	22		+18			-19	
Partially Attained	III. Most aspects of an ICZM approach to planning and managing the coast are in place and functioning reasonably well	ICZM partnerships are consulted routinely about proposals to do with the coastal zone.	23						
		Adequate mechanisms are in place to allow coastal communities to take a participative role in ICZM decisions.	24						
		There is strong, constant and effective political support for the ICZM process.	25	+20	+21		+22	+12	
Next Attained	IV. An efficient, adaptive and integrative process is embedded at all levels of governance and is delivering greater sustainable use of the coast	There is routine (rather than occasional) cooperation across coastal and marine boundaries.	26						
		A comprehensive set of coastal and marine indicators is being used to assess progress towards a more sustainable situation.	27				+23	22	
LEGEND:	IV. An efficient, adaptive and integrative process is embedded at all levels of governance and is delivering greater sustainable use of the coast	A long-term financial commitment is in place for the implementation of ICZM.	28						
		End users have access to as much information of sufficient quality as they need to make timely, coherent and well-crafted decisions.	29						
		Mechanisms for reviewing and evaluating progress in implementing ICZM are embedded in governance.	30						
		Monitoring shows a demonstrable trend towards a more sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.	31						

## Endnotes REGIONAL (BLACK Sea):

- Funding in support of regional ICZM efforts provided by EU (1995, TACIS ICZM Project) and some funding by UNDP/GEF.
- Funding in support of regional ICZM efforts provided by EU (1998, TACIS ICZM Project, 2002, EU ICZM project).
- 2006: Control of eutrophication, hazardous substances and related measures for rehabilitating the Black Sea ecosystem: Phase 2, funded by UNDP/GEF resulting in the development of Vessel Traffic Oil Pollution Information System (VTOPIIS), used for early warning and control of the oil spills in the coastal zone, coastal waters, and territorial sea.  
2006: Regional Project "Plan Coast" (<http://www.plancoast.eu>) aimed at developing good practices and instruments for Integrated Coastal Zone Management. The project deliverable is a "Handbook on Integrated Maritime Spatial Planning".  
2007: SPICOSA, an EU integrated project, aimed to create a self-evolving, operational research approach framework for the assessment of policy options for the sustainable management of coastal zone systems.  
2008: EU funded ECBSea project ICZM component provides certain minor resources for pilot activities.
- EC funded FP7 Pegaso Project provides resources for Black Sea CASES in Sevastopol Bay (UA), Danube Delta (RO) and Guria Region (GE).**
- Countries prepared National ICZM Reports in 1996.  
RAC prepared Black Sea Regional ICZM Report.
- National ICZM Stock-Taking questionnaires filled within EC FP7 Pegaso Project. All countries have completed stock-taking questionnaires (2010), 5 counties updated (2012). Regional synthesis report completed. ICZM Stock-Taking survey tool up & running and is available online at IASON Knowledge Base.**
- Regional ICZM Advisory Group to the Black Sea Commission established since 2002 and meets regularly.
- Regular Black Sea Stakeholder Conference promoting IMP established by EC/DG MARE (held on 2014 in Bucharest, Romania; in 2015 Sofia, Bulgaria; in 2016 Odessa, Ukraine).**
- Pilot Projects implemented in RU (2003), UA (2003), TR (2006) and GE (2009).
- EC funded FP7 Pegaso Project provides certain resources for ICZM in the Black Sea region.**
- Guidelines for marine protected areas produced for the Black Sea with EC EuropeAid ECBSea project support.
- Preparation of ICZM Guideline for the Black Sea completed under PEGASO project. Draft ICZM Guideline, endorsed by members of the ICZM AG, was proposed for adoption during the 31st Regular Meeting of BSC in September, 2015. Revised draft was produced and finally the 'Guideline on Integrated Coastal Zone Management in the Black Sea Region' was endorsed by The Commission on the Protection of the Black Sea Against Pollution on its 32nd Regular Meeting of 12-13 October 2016 in Istanbul, Turkey.**
- National ICZM Policies and Strategies documents prepared by countries in 1997.
- Regional ICZM Strategy prepared by RAC in 2004.
- Regional and national ICZM policies and strategies implemented with limited scope.**
- ICZM National Focal Points designated in each Black Sea country since 1994.
- EU adopted MSP directive (covering Bulgaria and Romania), but ICM was excluded.**
- ICZM Regional Activity Centre (RAC) established in Krasnodar, RU.
- ICZM Regional Activity Centre ceased functioning in RU.
- Bucharest Convention signed/ratified (1992). Odessa Declaration (1993) issued with some provisions for ICZM.
- Black Sea Strategic Action Plan (1996) signed with some provisions for ICZM.
- Updated Black Sea Strategic Action Plan (2009) with certain provisions for ICZM signed by all countries.
- Annual national reports are being prepared for the Black Sea Commission. ICZM progress indicator tool was adopted as well and regular national reporting initiated. State of the coastal zone indicator collection initiated and tested by some BS countries (Georgia, Romania, Ukraine).**

# Georgia

## ICZM Progress indicators

2016.09.07	COUNTRY	GEORGIA (BLACK Sea)					YEAR	1993	1996	2002	2009	2016	1993	1996	2002	2009	2016	1993	1996	2002	2009	2016				
	PHASE	ACTION	#	NATIONAL					SUB-NATIONAL					LOCAL												
Annual Operational BSC Reporting Date:	I. Aspects of coastal planning & management are in place	Decisions about planning and managing the coast are governed by general legal instruments.	01				+1	-2							+3								+4			
		Sectoral stakeholders meet on an ad hoc basis to discuss specific coastal and marine issues.	02				+5	-6	+7								+8									
		There are spatial development plans which include the coastal zone but do not treat it as a distinct and separate entity.	03					+10									+9	+10						+11	12	
		Aspects of the coastal zone, including marine areas, are regularly monitored.	04																							
		Planning on the coast includes the statutory protection of natural areas.	05															+3	+10						+13	-14
Latest Ministerial Reporting Date:	II. A framework exists for taking ICZM forward	Existing instruments are being adapted and combined to deal with coastal planning and management issues.	06																							
		Adequate funding is usually available for undertaking actions on the coast.	07				+15	-16									+17	+18					+19	+20		
		A stocktake of the coast (identifying who does what, where and how) has been carried out.	08				+21	+22	-23	+24								+25								
		There is a formal mechanism whereby stakeholders meet regularly to discuss a range of coastal and marine issues.	09					+5	-8																	
		Ad hoc actions on the coast are being carried out that include recognisable elements of ICZM.	10																						+27	
		A sustainable development strategy which includes specific references to coasts and seas is in place.	11					+28	29																	
		Guidelines have been produced by national, regional or local governments advising planning authorities on appropriate uses of CZ.	12							+30								+31								
Downgrade	III. Most aspects of an ICZM approach to planning and managing the coast are in place and functioning reasonably well	All relevant parties concerned in the ICZM decision-making process have been identified and are involved.	13																							
		A report on the State of the Coast has been written with the intention of repeating the exercise every five or ten years.	14																							
		There is a statutory coastal zone management plan.	15															+9	+10					+13	-14	
		Strategic Environmental Assessments are used commonly to examine policies, strategies and plans for the coastal zone.	16																							
		A non-statutory coastal zone management strategy has been drawn up and an action plan is being implemented.	17						+32	+33	-34															
		There are open channels of communication between those responsible for the coast at all levels of government.	18							+35																
		Each administrative level has at least one member of staff whose sole responsibility is ICZM.	19						+36	+37	-38														+41	
		Statutory development plans span the interface between land and sea.	20																+9	+10						
		Spatial planning of sea areas is required by law.	21																							
		A properly staffed and properly funded partnership of coastal and marine stakeholders is in place.	22																							
		ICZM partnerships are consulted routinely about proposals to do with the coastal zone.	23																							
		Adequate mechanisms are in place to allow coastal communities to take a participative role in ICZM decisions.	24																							
		LEGEND:	IV. An efficient, adaptive and integrative process is embedded at all levels of governance and is delivering greater sustainable use of the coast	There is strong, constant and effective political support for the ICZM process.	25					+42	-43	+44	-44													
There is routine (rather than occasional) cooperation across coastal and marine boundaries.	26																									
A comprehensive set of coastal and marine indicators is being used to assess progress towards a more sustainable situation.	27										+45														+46	
A long-term financial commitment is in place for the implementation of ICZM.	28								+15																	
End users have access to as much information of sufficient quality as they need to make timely, coherent and well-crafted decisions.	29																									
		Mechanisms for reviewing and evaluating progress in implementing ICZM are embedded in governance.	30																							
		Monitoring shows a demonstrable trend towards a more sustainable use of coastal and marine resources.	31																					+47	-48	



# Conclusions:



- The **BSC PS is taking steps** to promote regional cooperation on marine and coastal environmental issues, *inter alia*, contributing to the proper marine assessments and coordination of efforts on databases with other RSCs and partners, as well as introducing the MSP concept in the BS region;
- **The BSC PS welcomes the progress of Mediterranean Sea, appreciates cooperation with PAP/RAC and UNEP/MAP** and waiting forward to future collaboration.



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# Thank you



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